

Nuclear Material Import/Export Process and Requirements-10 CFR 110

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Objectives

- Describe NRC roles and responsibilities
- Review 10 CFR Part 110 requirements
- Summarize criteria and decision making processes
- Provide guidance to find more information



Legal Basis

- Atomic Energy Act of 1954
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978
- Treaties, Conventions and Agreements including:
 - Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
 - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards
 - Conventions: Nuclear Safety; Waste and Spent Fuel; Physical Protection; Early Notification; Assistance; and Liability
 - 123 Agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation



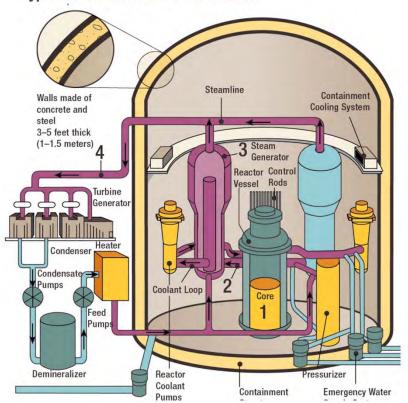
NRC Jurisdiction

- Exports: reactors; fuel cycle facilities; components; nuclear grade graphite for nuclear end use; deuterium; source, special nuclear and byproduct materials including when contained in spent fuel or radioactive waste
- Imports: reactors; fuel cycle facilities; source, special nuclear and byproduct materials including when contained in spent fuel or radioactive waste

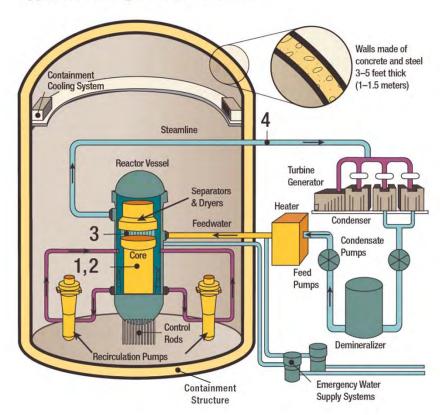


Nuclear Reactor Equipment

Typical Pressurized-Water Reactor



Typical Boiling-Water Reactor





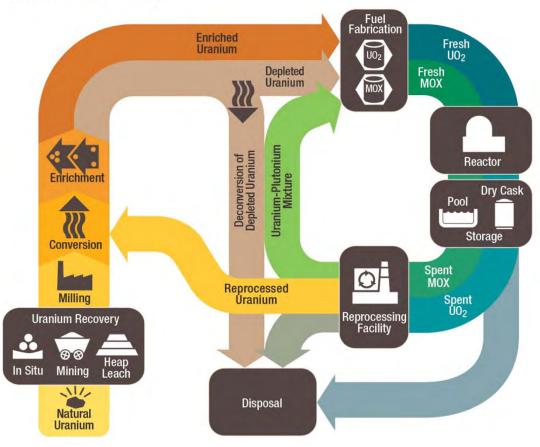
Part 110 Appendix A Illustrative List of Reactor Equipment

- Items within or attached directly to the reactor vessel
- Equipment which controls the level of power in the core
- Components which normally contain or come in direct with or control the primary coolant of the reactor core



Fuel Cycle Facilities & Especially Designed or Prepared Components

The Nuclear Fuel Cycle





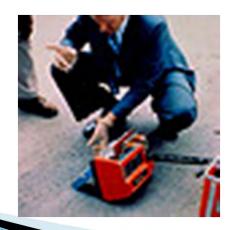
Part 110 Appendix P Radioactive Materials

- In 2005, Part 110 was amended to address the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its Import/ Export Guidance
- 16 radionuclides previously authorized for export or import under general license became subject to specific licensing
- In 2010, Part 110 was amended to allow U.S. parties to import under general license if they are appropriately authorized domestically



Part 110 Appendix P Radioactive Materials

If a device or a source for use in a device contains Appendix P radionuclides (Am−241, Am−241/Be, Cf− 252, Cm−244, Co−60, Cs−137, Gd−153, Ir−192, Pu− 238, Pu−239/Be, Pm−147, Ra−226, Se−75, Sr−90, Tm−170 or Yb−169) a specific NRC export license may be required







If Subject to NRC Jurisdiction

- All exports and imports of NRC-controlled commodities (materials and equipment) must be authorized by either:
 - An NRC general export or import license or
 - An NRC specific export or import license or
 - An exemption from NRC requirements for a specific or a general license which may be granted in response to an application requesting an exemption or issued on NRC's initiative



NRC General Licenses

- Are issued in 10 CFR 110 after rulemaking and coordination with the Executive Branch
- Are not exemptions (or NLRs)
- Authorize exports (10 CFR 110.21-110.26) of small quantities of uranium, plutonium, tritium and minor reactor components to specified countries
- Authorize imports (10 CFR 110.27) of major reactor components, source, special nuclear and/or byproduct materials to authorized recipients
- Require maintaining records and, for certain exports, filing annual reports to the NRC



NRC General Licenses

Do not authorize exports to embargoed countries, i.e., a specific license is required for exports to:

Cuba Iran Iraq North Korea

Syria Sudan

 Authorize limited exports to restricted destinations – a specific license may be required:

Afghanistan Andorra Angola Burma

Djibouti India Israel Libya

Pakistan South Sudan



Applications for Specific Licenses NRC Form 7

- Name/address of applicant for export/import license
- Name/address of other U.S. parties, e.g., supplier of material if different from applicant
- Country of origin and any other countries that processed the commodity prior to U.S. import
- Names/addresses of all intermediate or ultimate consignees
- Chemical or physical form of equipment or material and description of use for each consignee
- Dates of proposed first and last shipment



NRC Specific Licenses – Application Review Process

- All NRC Form 7 applications made public in ADAMS
- Some require <u>Federal Register</u> notices
- Interested parties have up to ~30 days to respond
- Processing fee ranging from \$1,400 to \$17,800) depends on level of review required (proliferation significance of commodity)
 - Most require interacting with foreign governments and some form of NRC Program Office review
 - Some require review by interested Executive Branch agencies, coordinated by Department of State
 - Some require review and approval by Commissioners



Which Applications Require Federal Register Notices?

Exports of:

- A production or utilization facility
- Five effective kg or more of plutonium, high enriched uranium or uranium-233
- 10,000 kg or more of heavy water
- Nuclear grade graphite for nuclear end use
- Exports and imports of radioactive waste



How Are Processing Fees Established?

- NRC must recover most of its budget through fees assessed to applicants and licensees
- Fees for facilities, materials, import and export licenses are found in 10 CFR 170 and 10 CFR 171
- Fees are evaluated and updated through annual rulemaking
- If Commission review is required (10 CFR 110.40), the current processing fee is \$17,800
- If Executive Branch review is required (10 CFR 110.41), the current processing fee is \$9,600



NRC Specific Licenses

- It can take anywhere from 40 days to 4 months or more to coordinate internal and interagency reviews
- Applications may be withdrawn or returned without action
- Licenses may be issued or denied
- Licenses issued:
 - Are signed by OIP Deputy Director
 - Name parties, identify end users and end uses
 - Typically specify quantities and set expiration dates
 - Can be amended and renewed prior to expiration date



NRC Specific Licenses – Amendments

- What is considered a minor amendment?
- What is not considered a minor amendment?
- When must you apply for an amendment?



Criteria for "Major" Exports (XSNM, XSOU, XR)

- Agreement for Cooperation (123 Agreement)
- Full-scope IAEA safeguards in recipient non-nuclear weapon states (NNWS)
- USG must obtain assurances from the foreign government on case-by-case basis that material or equipment will be made subject to 123 Agreement with respect to:
 - No nuclear explosive use or R&D on any nuclear explosive device
 - Adequate physical security will be maintained
 - No retransfer or alteration in form (reprocessing) without prior USG consent
- Not inimical to common defense and security
- For XR, not an unreasonable risk to the public health and safety of the U.S.



Criteria for "Minor" Exports (XCOM, XMAT)

- USG must obtain assurances from the foreign government on case-by-case basis that:
 - IAEA (full-scope) safeguards will apply in NNWS
 - No nuclear explosive use or R&D on such device
 - No retransfer without prior USG consent
- Not inimical to common defense and security



AES Information

- License Codes required when exporting under NRC specific or general licenses
 - N01 − NRC specific licenses
 - Must also enter specific license number
 - N02 NRC general licenses
 - Must also enter CFR citation for 10 CFR 110 general license used to authorize the export



For Additional Information

- http://www.nrc.gov
- http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/ip/export-import.html
- http://www.nrc.gov/about-nrc/ip/faq.html
- http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doccollections/cfr/part110/
- http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doccollections/cfr/part170/part170-0021.html
- http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doccollections/cfr/part170/part170-0031.html



Final Thoughts

- **▶** Communicate
 - **≻**Communicate
 - **≻**Communicate



To contact the NRC Office of International Programs

301-415-1780

THANK YOU!!!

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